



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Room 3203 Federal Building
125 South State Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84138

November 30, 1982

Mr. Ernie Lazar
495 Ellis Street, #1753
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mr. Lazar:

Reference is made to my letter dated July 26, 1982.

In response to your request, copies of documents pertaining to the following subjects are enclosed:

"TACT (Truth About Civil Turmoil)" - one investigative main file consisting of twenty-four (24) pages.

"American Opinion Bookstores" - one "see reference" consisting of two (2) pages.

"American Party" - two (2) "see references" consisting of a total of four (4) pages.

"American Opinion (magazine)" - one (1) "see reference" consisting of one (1) page.

"Liberty Lobby" - six (6) "see references" consisting of a total of eleven (11) pages. In my letter dated July 26, 1982, you were informed that one other "see reference" was located in a main investigative file previously referred to the Washington Field Office of the FBI for processing.

"The Spotlight (newspaper)" - one (1) "see reference" consisting of one (1) page.

"Christian Crusade" - one (1) "see reference", thirteen (13) pages of which pertain to "Christian Crusade".

Excisions have been made from these documents in order to protect materials which are exempted from disclosure by the following subsections of Title 5, United States Code, Section 552:

Subsection (b) (1) - information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 12065 in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy.

Subsection (b) (2) - materials related solely to the internal rules and practices of the FBI.

Subsection (b) (7) (c) - investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of another person.

Subsection (b) (7) (d) - investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of a confidential source or reveal confidential information furnished only by the confidential source.

Subsection (b) (7) (e) - investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, the disclosure of which would disclose investigative techniques and procedures, thereby impairing their future effectiveness.

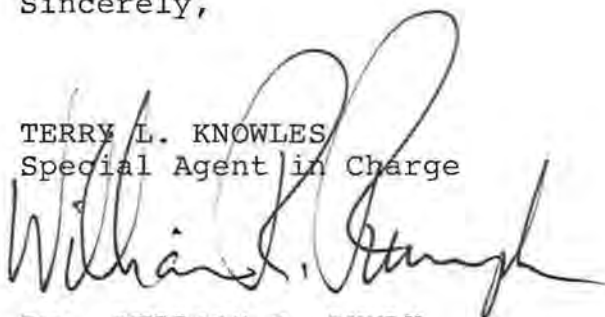
You will note that whenever a page has been withheld in its entirety a sheet has been substituted listing the exemptions under which it was withheld. When a deletion is made from the enclosed pages, the appropriate subsection exempting that information is noted opposite the deletion.

The referenced letter informed you that, in addition to the "see references", this office located two main investigative files pertaining to "The Minutemen" and one main investigative file pertaining to the "National Youth Alliance". These files were referred to the Kansas City and the Washington Field Offices, respectively, for processing. The "Minutemen" and "National Youth Alliance" references will be processed when this office is notified by FBI Headquarters that the issue of fees has been resolved.

If you desire, you may submit an appeal from any denial contained herein. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Policy (Attention: Office of Information and Privacy), United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530, within thirty days from receipt of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal". Please cite the name of the office to which your original request was directed.

Sincerely,

TERRY L. KNOWLES
Special Agent in Charge

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "William R. Rumph", is written over the typed name of the Assistant Special Agent in Charge.

By: WILLIAM R. RUMPH
Assistant Special Agent
in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (157-new)

DATE: 1/7/66

SA [REDACTED] b7c

TRUTH ABOUT CIVIL TURMOIL
COMMITTEE OF SALT LAKE CITY,
RACIAL MATTERS

UNCLASSIFIED

SA [REDACTED] on the evening of 12/22/65
found on his porch at [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] one copy of a four-page publication entitled
"TACT". This was Volume 1, No. 1, for October, 1965. He
noted that there were apparently similar copies on other
porches in the neighborhood.

Indices have been checked pertaining to the publi-
cation and publication "Truth About Civil Turmoil Committee of
Salt Lake City," but no reference was located. The publica-
tion lists the following address for "TACT":

P. O. Box 15631
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115

On page 3 the following statement appears:

"THE TRUTH ABOUT CIVIL TURMOIL
COMMITTEE OF SALT LAKE

"We Believe:

1. That the civil rights of all Americans are best secured by support of and respect for the laws of the land and for those whose duty it is to enforce them.
2. That the way to a freer, more abundant way of life for all Americans is through education and participation in the free enterprise system, not through appeals to race hatred and resentment or by "legislated equality."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/17/82 BY 847 [REDACTED] b7c

157-78-1

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 7 1966	
FBI - SALT LAKE	

1/7/66 [REDACTED] b7c

SU 157-new

"We Intend:

1. To stop any attempt by Communists or others to incite, for their benefit, racial strife in Utah.
2. To expose any attempt by them to use, in furtherance of their harmful purposes, the many sincere Americans of all races who have enlisted in what they believed to be a righteous and humanitarian cause.

"THIS PUBLICATION IS PAYED FOR BY PATRIOTIC CITIZENS OF SALT LAKE CITY. WE NEED MORE HELP. YOUR CONTRIBUTION WILL BE SINCERELY APPRECIATED. TACT"

The paper states that a twenty-minute educational civil rights strip with sound is available for showing to civic or private groups by writing to "TACT."

It is recommended that a new 157 case be opened and assigned on this matter so that the identity of the subscriber to the post office box can be determined. It is also considered that incorporation and trade name records at the Secretary of State's Office and the County Clerk's Office should be checked.

The issue of "TACT" is being included in this file.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (157-78) (C) DATE: 1/20/66

FROM : SA [REDACTED] b7c

SUBJECT: TRUTH ABOUT CIVIL TURMOIL
COMMITTEE OF SALT LAKE CITY;
RM

Rememo of SA [REDACTED] b7c 1/7/66.

b7c, b7d

b7c, b7d

b7c
b7d

The indices of this office are negative pertaining to [REDACTED]

b7c

b7c

The 1965 Salt Lake City

1 - 66-1704

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/17/82 BY 8472

157-78-2

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 20 1966	
FBI - SALT LAKE CITY	

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



5010-104

SU 157-78

UNCLASSIFIED

telephone directory lists Subject at 3371 Brock, Granger, Utah, telephone number 299-1644.

The 1964 Salt Lake City Suburban Directory does not list Subject.

It is noted that a large billboard has been observed on the east side of State Street facing north and located just south of 4500 South, Murray, Utah, which depicts a group photograph, including MARTIN LUTHER KING, and states that KING is a communist. This billboard refers interested people to P. O. Box 15631, as set out above.

The purpose for which this file was opened has been accomplished. It is recommended that it be closed on the basis of this memorandum.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b1

TO : SAC, SALT LAKE CITY [REDACTED]

DATE: JUL 18 1966

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b7c

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

b1

CONFIDENTIAL

b1

Class. & Ext. By 247
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 8/17/82

b1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
DATE 8/17/82 BY 847 WHERE
SHOWN OTHERWISE

- 157-58 Truth About Civil Turmoil

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

b7c

CONSOLIDATED 4-4-67

145 Hahn 7-28
1

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 18 1966	
FBI - SALT LAKE CITY	

157-78-3
CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, SALT LAKE CITY

DATE: 5/30/67

FROM : CLERK [REDACTED] b7c

SUBJECT: TRUTH ABOUT CIVIL TURMOIL
(TACT)
RACIAL MATTERS

157-78

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7d

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7d

[REDACTED]

b7c, b7d

(1) Salt Lake City

CD b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/17/82 BY 847

cc - 157-78-4
[Handwritten signature]

[REDACTED] b7c

157-78-4

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 30 1967	
FBI - SALT LAKE CITY	

b7c

Pl call him or
see him. <
maybe a contact.

[REDACTED]



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, (157-78)(C)

DATE: 8-16-67

FROM : SA [REDACTED] b7c

SUBJECT: TRUTH ABOUT CIVIL TURMOIL
(TACT)
RACIAL MATTERS

Re: Memo dated 5-30-67

For information of the file [REDACTED] b7c,
b7d

1-(157-78) [REDACTED] b7c

Chase
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/17/82 BY 947

CONSOLIDATED 8/29/67 [REDACTED] b7c

157-78-5

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 1 1967	
FBI - NEW YORK CITY	

[REDACTED] b7c



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

TRUTH ABOUT CIVIL TURMOIL
COMMITTEE OF SALT LAKE CITY;
(Title) RACIAL MATTERS

(File No.) 157-78

1. Rec'd 12/22/65 Copy publication "TACT" vol. 1, No. 1, for October 1965.

Disposition:

ALL
HEI
DATE

3/17/82

ON-CONTAINED
CLASSIFIED

BY 847

157-78-1a

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 8 1966	
FBI - SALT LAKE CITY	

b7c

157-78-1a(1)

File No. 157-new

Date Received 12/22/65

From SA [REDACTED] b7c

(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(CITY AND STATE)

By SA [REDACTED] b7c

(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes ☐
No ☐

Description:

1 Copy of 4-page publication
entitled "TACT," Vol.1, No. 1,
for October, 1965.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/17/82 BY 847

TACT

VOL. 1

OCTOBER, 1965

No.

A PERSONAL REPORT FROM WATTS

(reprinted from the Sept. 1965 edition of *American Opinion Magazine*) Reported by Bill Richardson and Gary Allen.

As we walked through the garage of the Los Angeles Police Dept., members of the Communist W.E.B. DuBois Clubs were picketing the front of the building, protesting alleged police brutality in Watts, a suburb of Los Angeles where the worst sort of violence was raging at that very moment. It was Saturday afternoon, the fourth day of the riot.

"This thing had to be planned. It fits the pattern too closely. It is right out of Che Guevara and Mao Tse-Tung. Things like this don't go on this long unless there is political ideology involved." The man speaking was a friend of ours who is a well-known broadcaster in Los Angeles.

"Will this wake up the news media to what is going on?" we inquired. "I hope it does," he said.

The brawling in Watts began early Wednesday evening, August 11 after a white California highway patrolman arrested one Marquette Frye, 21, on a drunk driving charge. The suspect's mother arrived on the scene and began berating her son, who then became belligerent. When the patrolman tried to return to the police car, the mother jumped on his back and began ripping his shirt.

Racial Slurs?

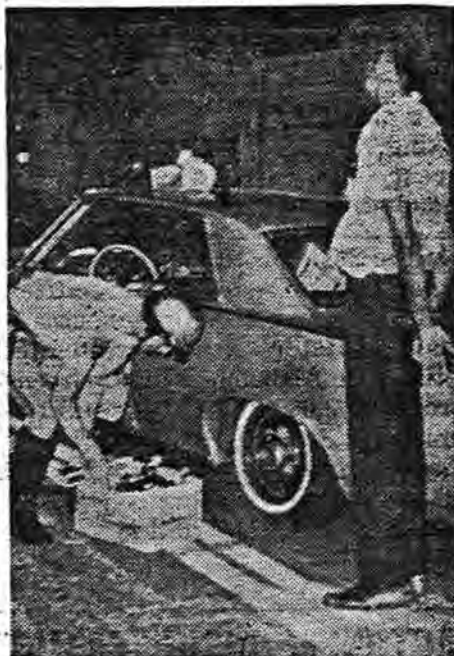
By this time an angry crowd had gathered and rocks were thrown at the automobile bearing Frye to jail. Later, we asked an officer, who was



A captured police cruiser

present, if the police had used abusive racial slurs during the arrest, as had been charged by apologists for the riots. The officer replied, "If there were two hundred of them and four of you, would you call 'em names?"

A slum kid



Lootings were rampant in Watts

Three-Hour Calm

What happened next is very significant, and has not been stressed by the news media. Following the arrest of Frye, who later pleaded guilty to all charges, a full three hours passed without any major incident.

Then violence erupted over a twenty-square-mile area.

Had the three hours been used to systematically organize the riots? There is no proof. Was this riot prepared in advance, awaiting only a signal incident to begin the horrors? That is likely.

Published by the
Truth About Civil Turmoil
Committee of Salt Lake City

Harmony or Hatred?

When you stop and think about it, isn't it odd that many of those who originally talked so piously about creating harmony and understanding between the races have been in the forefront of every manner of race agitation and propaganda? We're reminded of the thought, "I can't hear what you're saying because your actions speak so loudly."

Martin Luther King, who flew to L.A. after the Watts riots to create, in his words, "a community of love," stirred vigorously the smoldering ashes of rebellion by spending most of his time excoriating the police and the white community in general.

CIVIL RIGHTS or CIVIL RIOTS?

As city after city feels the impact of lawless violence in the street many are beginning to wonder if this isn't the inevitable result of the "civil disobedience" taught and practiced by the self-appointed leaders of what has become known as the civil rights movement.

While we can sympathize with those of our citizens who have suffered injustices at the hands of bigots, we find ourselves asking whether the present agitation has indeed been helping to secure the civil rights of these citizens or whether it has served to increase hostility and distrust between Americans.

Is understanding engendered and good will created when Martin Luther King excuses the actions of a few people in Watts by accusing the Los Angeles police of "brutality?"

Is a foundation for peace and order being laid when this same man as well as others in the civil rights movement openly set the example for defiance of the law by declaring they will obey only the laws with which they agree?

Is good will among men promoted when the Negro Americans are told that white Americans must pay for conditions that existed one hundred years ago, and that today's generation is responsible for injustices perpetrated by previous generations?

Or is all of this generating and encouraging what we see in increasing violence and scope; civil riots with the civil rights of all trampled in the killing, looting, and burning?

"Makings of Molotovs"

At about the same time, authorities in Greensboro, Alabama learned that a new "white (civil rights) worker from California was giving lessons in making Molotov cocktails at the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The church was inspected and the "makings of the Molotovs" were found. This church had earlier been the headquarters for self-appointed civil rights leaders during racial agitation in that town which saw the brutal maiming and slaying of Perry Smaw. Its pastor, A. T. Days, was the delighted recipient of a handshake from Martin Luther King himself when the latter spoke to Negro students there in May.

Springfield, Massachusetts "IMPORTED SCALAWAGS"

(Excerpted from the Dan Smoot Report of September 20, 1965.)

On July 17, 1965 seventeen negroes and a white woman were arrested during a disturbance at a negro tavern. Negro leaders charging "police brutality" threatened to turn Springfield into a "Selma of the North." Negro demonstrations and mass rallies devoted to reviling the white race created such fears and tensions that Mayor Ryan said: "We won't submit to mob rule."

The editor of a Springfield newspaper said: "In my belief the ingredients for a northern Selma just aren't here. To get something like that started the agitators would have to use imported scalawags."

"Can Change a Man's Thinking"

After the trouble a Springfield police officer said: "What we've been

through here can change a man's thinking. At the time of the trouble in Selma last March, my sympathies were with the negroes who wanted to be voters. I was inclined to scoff at the complaints the Alabama authorities were making about "outside agitators." But now I believe I know what those Alabama officials were talking about. North or South, it's a nasty thing when outsiders come in and stir up trouble."

If the 26,000 whites in Springfield, Mass., outnumbering Negro citizens ten to one, fear the consequences of outside agitators, how do whites feel in the little Alabama town of Greensboro with 3,000 where Negroes outnumber white citizens five to one, when white agitators from the North and Communist-fronting Negro leaders work to create hatred of local whites?



KARL PRUSSION

ANY CONNECTION?

Counterspy Says Yes

For those who wonder if there is any connection between the national civil rights leadership and Communism, we suggest, among the overwhelming evidence available, the sworn testimony of Karl Prussion, former FBI counterspy.

Part of his testimony: "I hereby also state that Martin Luther King has either been a member of, or wittingly has accepted support from, over 60 Communist fronts, individuals, and/or organizations which give aid to, or espouse Communist causes."



ROBERT F. WILLIAMS Fugitive Hate-Peddler

A matter of concern to anyone sincerely interested in reducing conflict and ill will between Americans of differing backgrounds is the hate-mongering of Robert F. Williams. Based in Communist Cuba, where he fled the U.S. to avoid prosecution for kidnapping, he broadcasts hate-filled diatribes over what he calls "Radio Free Dixie."

In his book, **NEGROES WITH GUNS**, (with a forward by Martin Luther King, Jr.) he advocates the assassination of policemen among other violence.*

His open incitations to Negroes to burn, riot, and kill to enforce their demands do seem to go beyond the peaceful image originally projected by civil rights leaders.

*(Two policemen were shot down by shotgun and rifle fire on answering a phony emergency call in Long Beach, Calif. during the Los Angeles riots.)

TACTICS of 'INSURRECTION'

Many of the tactics in Los Angeles were those recommended in **THE CRUSADER**, a monthly letter published by Communist Robert F. Williams and emanating from Cuba. Williams advocates the "kill-in."

Here are his suggestions: "The weapon . . . employed by Afro-American freedom fighters must consist of a poor man's arsenal. Gasoline fire bombs (Molotov cocktails) . . . can be used extensively. Such weapons will make the streets impossible for racist cops to patrol. High-powered rifles are readily available." These were the main weapons employed in the Watts Revolution.

As Los Angeles Police Chief William H. Parker stated, "It's just like Viet Cong; a hit-and-run guerilla warfare situation." The National Guard general in charge, Gen. Roderic Hill, stated frankly that what he was called to deal with was "insurrection."



Manning Johnson

A NEGRO REJECTS COMMUNISM

In a misguided effort to help his people, Negro Manning Johnson devoted ten years to the advancement of Communism in the U.S. Realizing the Party was only using the Negro for revolutionary purposes, he quit in disgust and exposed them in testimony to government agencies. This is part of his testimony:

"The Negro leadership should realize that they have a responsibility to guide and inspire their people along the right paths, help them pull themselves up by their own bootstraps, and work together as a group for cooperation between races . . . to the end result they can strengthen their economic and political position and move on to higher things."

Mr. Johnson's book, **COLOR, COMMUNISM AND COMMON SENSE**, exposing Communists' plan for the Negro is currently being read widely throughout the country.

The Civil Rights of Perry Smaw

Perry Smaw, the descendant of a slave, lived 6 miles west of Greensboro, Ala. His house might have wrung the heart of a conscientious social worker. The 87 year old Negro farmer, however, owned the 100 acres of rich cotton land surrounding the small weather-beaten home where he lived by choice with his dog. A few miles down the road stands the neat attractive home of his oldest son, Earnest. His daughter came often to check on her father's needs and take him to church.

Perry had worked hard all his life and had been, a dominant and influential figure among the community's Negroes. Perry Smaw was respected among his white friends. He was a hunting companion of leading white citizens in Greensboro, including Probate Judge George Knight. A believer in hard work and individual responsibility, he was given to speaking out his mind publicly in his own words against the imported civil rights agitators so prevalent in Greensboro presently.

After watching northern white student leaders with groups of Negro marchers, he said loudly, "If the poor white trash would get out of here we could get along all right." He also voiced his opinions on other occasions.

On Sunday morning, Aug. 22 of this year, Perry's daughter found him at home unconscious and near death, his skull crushed by a blow so hard it broke the frying pan that struck him. Perry's tongue had been pulled out as far as possible and cut off. Still unconscious, he died five days later.

Governor Wallace offered the maximum reward allowable by his state, \$1,000.00, for information leading to conviction of Smaw's assailants. The Governor said, "To my knowledge the Dept. of Justice has not ordered an F.B.I. investigation of a civil rights violation in this case," (as it has done in numerous other incidents). "President Johnson did not send flowers or condolences to Perry Smaw's grieving family," (as he has done for previous civil-rights-associated deaths).

The New York Times, which had given over a thousand lines of space, in 9 separate articles and an editorial to the slaying of a civil rights worker in Haynesville, Ala, ran one 30 line story on page 21C reporting the attack on Perry Smaw. No follow-up stories when he died. No report of his family. No editorial comment. A similar treatment was accorded the story by Salt Lake's two metropolitan dailies.

Do we have a double standard in America? Is murder in the civil rights movement wrong, or is it outrageous only when it is perpetrated against a civil rights worker? Why don't we hear more about the Negro families who are improving their lot by their own hard work? Perry was doing his part in the struggle for better living standards. He worked for a living.

When asked where Perry would be laid to rest, Judge Knight said, "Perry's going to be buried next to his wife . . . where my great, great grandfather's plantation once stood. Perry wanted it that way."

THE TRUTH ABOUT CIVIL TURMOIL COMMITTEE OF SALT LAKE

We Believe:

1. That the civil rights of all Americans are best secured by support of and respect for the laws of the land and for those whose duty it is to enforce them.
2. That the way to a freer, more abundant way of life for all Americans is through education and participation in the free enterprise system, not through appeals to race hatred and resentment or by "legislated equality."

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1. To stop any attempt by Communists or others to incite, for their benefit, racial strife in Utah.
2. To expose any attempt by them to use, in furtherance of their harmful purposes, the many sincere Americans of all races who have enlisted in what they believed to be a righteous and humanitarian cause.

THIS PUBLICATION IS PAYED FOR BY PATRIOTIC CITIZENS OF SALT LAKE CITY. WE NEED MORE HELP. YOUR CONTRIBUTION WILL BE SINCERELY APPRECIATED. TACT

Who's to Blame?

In the wake of repeated rioting bordering on insurrection, and ever increasing in violence and extensiveness, the question must be asked "Who is responsible?" Some blame it on "police brutality," some on "white oppression of the colored masses." Others prefer "the Negroes themselves," or "nigger lovers."

The first two explanations smack of communist race agitation propaganda while the latter two have the distinct ring of blind prejudice.

As can be plainly seen from many evidences, city after peaceful city that had never experienced race rioting or had hate-engendering demonstrations before, and in which the ingredients for such seemed to be nonexistent, suddenly found themselves in the midst of turmoil . . . but only after careful propagandizing beforehand, followed by the well-coordinated and inflammatory activities of "imported scalawags."

A REASON FOR RUMORS IN SALT LAKE CITY?

This pattern has not gone completely unobserved by residents of Salt Lake. With the horrible example of the Watts insurrection fresh in their minds, and with the stated feelings of certain civil rights organizations against L.D.S. Church policy, is it any wonder that rumors of rioting got started?

TACT itself investigated many of these rumors and found them to be groundless. The Salt Lake Police Intelligence Unit has patiently chased down dozens of rumors and has attempted to sift fact from fancy. Significantly, the police have had no worries about our local Negro citizens. The vast majority are responsible and law-abiding folks who are welcome among us.

The police know that if there is to be rioting and anarchy here in Salt Lake, it will have to be started by outside agitators.

NEGRO OPPONENTS OF RACE AGITATION SPEAK OUT

Many responsible Negroes genuinely concerned about the future of their people and the safety of their country, have spoken out against the agitation and propaganda which has been spreading increasing terror and misery in its wake.

James Hood, the first male Negro at the University of Alabama, spoke out: "Why doesn't the Negro wake up and go about this thing in a more intelligent way? Who benefits from the conflict, the Negro masses or the Negro leaders? There must be some more positive way of achieving first class citizenship, a way without violence. There must be more time spent in the classroom and less time wasted on picket lines."

Here is one paragraph from a long and excellent statement by a Negro minister in New Albany, Mississippi:

"It is the Communists alone who have created the vicious campaign of hate which is weakening and dividing the American people. Without hate a Communist is like a soldier without a gun. DONT FALL FOR THIS BAIT. The Negro is being used by the Communists to do their dirty work."

"Afraid To Sign My Name"

(published recently in a Georgia newspaper):

"I am a Negro citizen of Americus. I have lived here for many years in peace and harmony with my own race and the white people. Our town has been a good town. It has always treated Negroes fairly. It has abided by the laws of the United States and has let those of us, who wanted to,



James Hood

enter the public eating places, picture shows and schools and to vote. Most of us do not want to mix with the white people. We are proud of our color and of our race. We feel that God made us black and the white man white and He made the segregation.

"Have Had Less Freedom"

"Now lately into our lives has crept a force of evil; no longer can our families sit on their porches at night and laugh together. White people who we never saw before come into our streets begging us to march and not to buy anything from the white people. They tell us when we refuse that we must march to get our freedom, but we have had less freedom the past two weeks in Americus than we ever had in our lives. We do not know why these outside white people and Negroes come into our town to cause us trouble. We do not like it. We feel like it is an outside force, maybe this Communism we hear about. Whatever it is, it is not good and the average Americus Negro does

not want it. We are scared to go on the streets of a town where we have been happy, we are scared for our wives and our children. We do not want to go with our white friends, to their churches and schools, we have our own, we are happier with our own race as God intended us to be.

"Back Us"

"I have been thinking and I would like to know if the good white people could back us, the good Negroes, and all stick together to fight the devil that is amongst us. Maybe together we could stop all this marching and go back and buy our groceries where we want to. It looks to me like we all are having to put up with something none of us want and I am not smart enough to know why. I am a Negro and I wanted to speak out and there are numbers of Negroes here in Americus who feel the same way I do and only a few who do not."

"I hope the TIMES-RECORDER will print this. I am afraid to sign my name. Our town is filled with fear."

— A Negro Citizen

Please note this sentence which is well worth repeating from the above letter: "I have been thinking and I would like to know if the good white people could back us, the good Negroes, and stick together and fight the devil that is amongst us." This is almost a cry from the wilderness, and simply must not be allowed to go unheeded. And we must not allow Negroes like this to be silenced by intimidation.

A 28-minute educational civil rights film strip with sound is available for showing to civic or private groups by writing this paper.

Background Material All Utahns Should Read

The Civil Rights Packet

Color, Communism and Common Sense, by Manning Johnson	50¢
American Negro Problems (a Communist pamphlet)	10¢
The Negroes In A Soviet America (a Communist pamphlet)	35¢
A Reprint on "Civil Rights" (from the September, 1963 JBS Bulletin)	35c
A Letter To The South, On Segregation (a reprint)	10¢
The Occupation Of The Campus (a report by the Mississippi Legislature)	35¢
Total Retail Value	\$1.75

THE ABOVE PACKET COMPLETE FOR \$1.00

It's Very Simple, Stang	\$1.00
The Invasion of Mississippi, Lively	\$1.00
A Report By The Joint Legislative Committee of Louisiana, Part 1 and 2 — Each	\$1.00
Two Revolutions At Once, Welch	10 for \$1.00
The Black Muslims, Oliver	4 for \$1.00
St. Augustine — Rape Of The Ancient City, Heinsohn ..	10 for \$1.00
Revolution — The Assault On Selma, Stanley	10 for \$1.00
New York — Communist Terror In the Streets, Stang ..	10 for \$1.00
What's Wrong With Civil Rights?, in any quantity, at 50 for \$1.00	
All of the above are available at the prices shown, postpaid, from:	
TACT P. O. Box 15631 Salt Lake City, Utah 84115	

TACT P. O. Box 15631
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115

File No. 157-78-1A (2)Date Received 3/10/67 b7c,From [REDACTED] b7d

(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(CITY AND STATE)

By [REDACTED] b7c

(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

To Be Returned ☐ Yes
☒ NoReceipt given ☐ Yes
☐ No

Description:

[REDACTED] b7dALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/17/82 BY 847